

# Terminal Evaluation

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### 1. Outline of the Project

**Country:**

Peru

**Project title:**

Fishing Gear and Fishing Method (Longline)

**Issue/Sector:**

Fishery

**Cooperation scheme:**

Local In-Country Training

**Division in charge:**

Department of Central South America, South America Division

**Total cost:**

34 Million Yen

**Period of Cooperation**

Fiscal Year 1998 - 2002

**Partner Country's Implementing Organization:**

Paita Fishery Training Center  
(Centro de Entrenamiento Pesquero : CEP-Paita)

**Supporting Organization in Japan:****Related Cooperation:**

Grant Aid; "Construction of Coastal Fishery Training Center"  
Project-type Technical Cooperation; "Paita Fishery Training Center"

### 1-1 Background of the Project

With the ocean environment changing from around 1982, the Government of Peru promoted food fishery as a priority fishery policy, especially for small coastal fisheries. This policy aimed at breaking away from catching only a single species of fish. It also aimed at the rational use of marine resources and prioritized supply of marine products to the people of Peru. Against this background, the Government of Peru requested Japan to provide Grant Aid Cooperation for constructing coastal fishery training facilities, and technical cooperation covering management of the facilities after establishment. In 1998, the construction of the Paita Fishery Training Center (the Center) was completed, and the Project-type Technical Cooperation was started in the same year. After starting the project, the fishing grounds and composition of fish being taken changed because of changes in the ocean environment. In order to maintain the stability of the fishery and increase the catch, a fishing method that targeted a multiple number of species simultaneously was urgently needed. Longline fishing, which is cheap and easy to learn, was noted for being the most effective method for catching high-quality fish that inhabited the deeper waters of the ocean. Therefore, the Government of Peru requested the Government of Japan to implement new training covering longline fishing gear and methods.

### 1-2 Project Overview

To train instructors of the longline fishing methods among technicians at the local fishery office, universities, researchers of fishery, and the leaders of fishing associations.

#### (1) Overall Goal

The longline fishing methods of trainees at the Center to be used at Fishery Training Centers in the country of Peru.

#### (2) Project Purpose

To train personnel who have mastered techniques of the longline fishing method, which is not promoted widely in Peru.

#### (3) Outputs

1) Training participants to understand and master the theory and techniques of longline fishing methods.

2) Participants who have completed training understand direct methods of promoting the techniques to others.

#### (4) Inputs

Japanese side:

Training expense                      Approximately 34 Million Yen (for training only)

Peruvian side:

Counterparts                              7

Local Cost                                 123,625 dollars

#### (5) Participant Countries

Peru

## 2. Evaluation Team

**Members of Evaluation Team**      Evaluation: JICA Office at Peru  
(Commissioned to: ALFA Consultoria e.i.r.l.)

**Period of Evaluation**                      12 November 2001 - 18 January  
2002

**Type of Evaluation:**  
Terminal Evaluation by Overseas Offices

## 3. Results of Evaluation

### 3-1 Summary of Evaluation Results

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#### (1) Relevance

The construction of facilities and maintenance of equipment were carried out at the Center by Grant Aid from the Japanese Government. The Center also trained its instructors, promoters and directors of the fishing industry in the region through the Project- type Technical Cooperation started from 1988. This training, the transfer of the techniques of longline fishing, was considered to consistent with the needs of the Peruvian Government, which aimed at promotion of the longline fishing industry as a support to the promotion of the coastal fishery.

#### (2) Effectiveness

The five grade self-evaluation system at the completion of trainings was implemented every year and each year increased performance has recorded, from 3.8 in 1998 to 4.0 in 1999, and to 4.6 in 2000. All trainees except two in 1998 passed the achievements examination, carried out at the end of the Training from 1998 to 2000. According to the questionnaire survey for this evaluation research, more than 70 percent of trainees answered that they fully understood the Training. In terms of the effects of the Training by the superiors of participants, 65 percent of the respondents evaluated the Training as being "very good". After five years of cooperation, 180 trainees have completed Training. Therefore, the purpose of the Project of "training personnel who mastered long line fishing methods which had had a very low promotion rate inside Peru" was achieved.

#### (3) Efficiency

Experts of public institutions, technicians, NGOs, etc. were the main training participants. Interests in longline fishing methods were high and participants were enthusiastic and well recognized their duty of instructing and promoting the knowledge and techniques gained in Training. The Training content has also reflected what was transferred to the counterparts in the Project Of the instructors, 16 out of 30 were counterparts of the Cooperation, and they did not have major complaints for both training and trainers. Many trainees requested more time for practical work. Consideration for the regional characteristic of the fishing grounds would disseminate the Training effects more efficient.

#### (4) Impact

Due to a lack of budget on the part of the institutions the trainees work for, there were problems such as inability to make teaching materials for dissemination of the knowledge and techniques acquired during the trainings. However in the survey, 98 percent of the ex-participants answered that they made efforts to promote the knowledge and techniques of the longline fishing

industry after returning home. From the results of the questionnaire, the Project's Overall Goal, "the long line fishing methods of trainees at the Center to be used at Fishery Training Centers in Peru", will be achieved. Moreover, the management ability of the training Center and trainers were improved sufficiently for training the technicians of neighboring countries.

#### (5) Sustainability

The ability of Training management and the technical standard of the Center were evaluated to be considerably high. The Government of Peru has also prioritized the coastal fishing industry. This emphasizes the importance of the Center, which is working to diversify and promote fishing methods. The competent authorities have kept the administration policy of the Center despite of personnel changes. The training budget was allocated by JICA (70%) and the Center (30%). However, there are no major problems in terms of Project funding since the management basis of the Center is being strengthened through products transport, cold storage facilities, and fishing projects treatment. The efficient management of the Center contributes to wider expansion of the Training including technical cooperation overseas.

### **3-2 Factors that promoted realization of effects**

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#### (1) Factors concerning Planning

Personnel training was successful by the establishment of the Center with Grant Aid and the Project-type Technical Cooperation. They have maintained the facilities and equipment and accumulated long years of human resources development, and enabled the Center technicians to be able to carryout Training by themselves.

#### (2) Factors concerning the Implementation Process

The effects of the Training were seen by the facts that the government of Peru has carried out cooperation not only supporting the budget but also understanding and expanding human resources development.

### **3-3 Factors that impeded realization of effects**

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#### (1) Factors concerning Planning

N/A

#### (2) Factors concerning the Implementation Process

N/A

### **3-4 Conclusion**

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The original purpose was achieved at the satisfactory level in these trainings. This was because the needs of the Peru Government were well matched with supporting system of Japan. The equipment such as local training facilities and fishing gears were maintained, and human resources such as instructors were also appropriately functioned. Therefore the original purpose was achieved in satisfactory level.

### **3-5 Recommendations**

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(1) The Government of Peru should continue to support to the Center, which is considered the central facility for training commercial fishermen, to maximize its potential.

(2) In order to make the training more effective, information network between instructors and trainees should be established, as well as the improving the knowledge and ability of instructors.

(3) Dispatch of Japanese experts is expected since there is a large demand from the training participants for teaching materials and textbooks.

### **3-6 Lessons Learned**

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(1) Personnel changes in the government should be monitored carefully, especially in a country like Peru where the change can have a huge impact on public institutions. The project should ask the government of Peru to explain the reason for a policy change, if needed.

(2) Responding the various backgrounds of trainers, course lectures and practical trainings should consider the geographical and organizational differences of the trainers.

### **3-7 Follow-up Situation**

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Starting in 2003 and running five years, Third- country Training "fishing gear and methods" is planned for the fishing technicians, promoters, researchers, etc. in neighboring countries.